UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social
Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.7/1996/10
15 February 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
Thirty-ninth session
Vienna, 16-25 April 1996
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND SUPPLY, INCLUDING REPORTS FROM THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Reports from subsidiary bodies

Note by the Secretariat

Summary

The present report contains a synopsis of recent action by Governments to improve regional and subregional cooperation in drug control activities in regions where meetings of subsidiary bodies have been held since the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, namely, Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, the latter also covering Canada and the United States of America. Various matters brought to the attention of the Commission are contained in the individual reports of the subsidiary bodies, which are before the Commission in the languages of each meeting. The subsidiary bodies established working groups to address urgent issues arising in each region, and, in line with the objective of countering the illicit drug traffic worldwide, recommended measures to facilitate the implementation of specific provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. At the annual meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, the measures taken by those agencies to implement the recommendations of their previous meetings are reviewed. Since that procedure has not always proven feasible, a new review cycle is being introduced by the subsidiary bodies.

*E/CN.7/1996/1.

V.96-80841T

CONTENTS

Chapter		*Paragraphs*	*Page*
INTRODUCTION		1-3	3
I.	MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS	4-6	3
	A. Eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa	4	3
	B. Twentieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific	5	3
	C. Seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean	6	3
II.	MAJOR THEMES COVERED BY RECOMMENDATIONS OF MEETINGS OF HEADS OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	7-9	4
III.	CURRENT SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION	10-52	4
	A. Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa	10-18	4
	B. Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific	19-38	6
	C. Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean	39-52	8
IV.	IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT PREVIOUS MEETINGS	53-55	10
V.	ORGANIZATION OF FUTURE MEETINGS	56-60	10

INTRODUCTION

1. Subsequent to the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held from 14 to 23 March 1995, the following meetings of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies (HONLEA) took place in 1995: Eighth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa (Kampala, 23 to 27 October 1995); Twentieth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (Jakarta, 18 to 22 November 1995); and Seventh Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean (Havana, 9 to 13 October 1995). The reports of the meetings are before the Commission in the languages of the meetings (UNDCP/HONLAF/1995/5, UNDCP/HONLAP/1995/5 and UNDCP/HONLAC/1995/5) .

2. In view of the special measures necessitated by the financial crisis of the United Nations and at the suggestion of the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, the thirty-first session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, initially scheduled for 18 to 22 November 1995, was deferred to 9 to 13 March 1996. Consequently, the outcome of the meeting of the Subcommission will appear as an addendum to the present report.

3. At the thirty-eighth session of the Commission, it was suggested that the subsidiary bodies should give preference to the consideration of one or two main issues impeding cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies, with particular emphasis on cross-border cooperation. To allow the meetings of the subsidiary bodies more time to concentrate on such main issues, the Commission recommended that reports on national trends in illicit trafficking should not be discussed in detail, but should rather be circulated, with the meeting being informed only of new and important trends having an impact on cooperation. Accordingly, the traditional agenda item on the current situation and most recent trends in illicit drug traffic in the respective regions was replaced by a new agenda item entitled "Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation". The reports on national trends were circulated at the meetings.

I. MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

A. Eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

4. The Eighth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, adopted the recommendations of the working groups contained in chapter I, paragraph 1, of the report of the Meeting. The recommendations were addressed mainly to Governments of the region, and are brought to the attention of the Commission for information. Direct references to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) are limited to recommendations 8, 14 and 27, contained in paragraph 1 of the report of the Meeting.

B. Twentieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific

5. The Twentieth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, adopted the recommendations of its working groups contained in chapter I, paragraph 1, of the report of the Meeting. The recommendations were addressed only to Governments of the region, and are brought to the attention of the Commission for information.

C. Seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean

6. The Seventh Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted the recommendations contained in chapter I, paragraph 1, of the report of the Meeting. The recommendations were, with one

exception, addressed only to Governments of the region, and are brought to the attention of the Commission for information. In recommendation l, the Meeting invited the Commission to promote both programmes for officials involved in the anti-drug effort and education programmes to inform the public about the danger of heroin use, in order to reduce demand.

II. MAJOR THEMES COVERED BY RECOMMENDATIONS OF MEETINGS OF HEADS OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

7. Although some of the topics discussed in the working groups were specific to particular regions (for example, the problem of khat for HONLEA, Africa), or addressed regional concerns within a broader problem (for example, illicit poppy cultivation for HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, and illicit coastal traffic for HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean), the recommendations of the working groups reflected two major recurring themes: the need to establish national drug-related intelligence systems and the need for adequate training for drug law enforcement personnel.

8. With respect to intelligence systems, there was broad agreement on the need to provide financial, technical and material assistance to those lacking resources in setting up or upgrading the capabilities of such systems. Access to intelligence information should be facilitated as an interim measure. In cases where drug-related intelligence systems existed, the exchange and sharing of information at national, regional and international levels should be promoted and carried out. Such an approach would not only enhance cooperation and communication between national drug law enforcement agencies and between States in the various regions, but also greatly improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement agencies.

9. In connection with training, it was recognized that steps should be taken to overcome the problems arising from a shortage of qualified drug law enforcement personnel and of suitable equipment, which was undermining the drug control effort. Assistance was also essential in the provision of more specialized training, in such matters as information gathering, intelligence analysis, container or trafficker profiling, and boarding and searching of vessels. Retention of trained personnel in their law enforcement functions for a reasonable period of time should be a high priority in order to optimize the benefits of training.

III. CURRENT SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION

A. Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

10. There was agreement that subregional and regional cooperation in drug control matters had to be intensified in order to deal effectively with the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The geographical location of certain countries in Africa - many had long, unguarded frontiers - made them vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking. Because of the increase in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in some parts of Africa, cooperation and coordination at the regional and subregional levels were called for.

11. Several representatives referred to approaches that their Governments had taken to improve such cooperation and coordination. Governments had initiated or concluded memoranda of understanding or similar agreements and arrangements that would serve as a general framework for greater coordination and cooperation in drug control. States were making use of other, more informal, forms of cooperation, such as regular meetings of law enforcement agencies at the operational level, to determine common approaches to the most pertinent problems affecting their subregion or region. While not all attempts to improve regional and subregional cooperation had been unqualified successes, coordination among law enforcement agencies

had sometimes produced satisfactory results. One representative attributed the quadrupling of seizures in his country largely to its improved cooperation with neighbouring countries.

12. While the importance of international cooperation in drug control matters was acknowledged, several representatives noted that better coordination of the work of law enforcement agencies at the national level could significantly improve overall performance with respect to suppressing illicit traffic. Several representatives also reported having established centralized coordinating bodies to pool resources and improve coordination between law enforcement agencies and to achieve greater complementarity between drug law enforcement agencies and agencies responsible for demand reduction programmes.

13. The training of law enforcement personnel played a vital role in ensuring further improvement of law enforcement agencies. Several representatives referred to the establishment of training centres in their countries where operational training in drug-related matters was also provided to law enforcement personnel from other countries in the region. Various representatives reported that, in carrying out such regional training initiatives, their Governments were working closely with Governments of several States outside the region in law enforcement training and information-gathering.

14. Several representatives referred to the *modus operandi* of drug traffickers and to measures taken by their Governments to counter them. The Meeting was informed of efforts made by several States to adopt new legislation with a view to complying with the provisions of the international drug control treaties and to becoming parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[1]

15. Many representatives underlined the need for a regional drug control strategy that would facilitate law enforcement and intelligence operations. The view was expressed that regional organizations should increase their efforts in coordinating drug control matters in order to ensure that expressions of political will and commitment would be translated into effective, practical action.

16. The observer for the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders stated that the African Institute was ideally placed to coordinate and facilitate activities related to drug control in the region, and was ready to explore avenues of cooperation with interested Governments and UNDCP. He referred to the organization of a regional ministerial workshop on transnational criminality in Africa, to be held in 1996, which would deal with important drug control issues such as the strengthening of drug law enforcement agencies, the development and implementation of mutual assistance and cooperation agreements and the ratification of the international drug control treaties. He urged Governments to recognize the African Institute as an instrument for regional and subregional collaboration on matters related to crime prevention and criminal justice, many of which had a bearing on drug control.

17. The observer for the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) reported that his organization continued to cooperate with Governments, in particular in areas such as the collection, analysis and dissemination of drug-related information and intelligence. To that end, his organization had taken steps to implement regional telecommunication modernization programmes aimed at integrating its member States into a modernized and homogeneous network. In addition, the ICPO/Interpol regional bureaux at Abidjan, Harare and Nairobi were being strengthened to improve international police cooperation between ICPO/Interpol member States within the region and other member States.

18. The observer for the World Customs Organization (WCO) made reference to the exchange of intelligence information through the network of regional intelligence liaison offices that existed in the region. The establishment of regional intelligence liaison offices at the subregional level would strengthen intelligence capability, facilitating the exchange of information and the sharing of intelligence for operational purposes among countries in the region. The programme was also encouraging the exchange of intelligence between customs and law enforcement agencies.

B. Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific

19. Given the reality that drug traffickers were becoming increasingly ingenious and sophisticated in their *modus operandi*, all representatives agreed that greater regional, subregional and international cooperation in combating the drugs problem was important and needed. Those forms of cooperation could be promoted through the use of bilateral agreements or memoranda of understanding concerning general cooperation, the exchange of information and data on wanted persons and the provision of shared training and equipment.

20. Most representatives described projects sponsored by UNDCP, either to assist their Governments in dealing with the drugs problem at the national level or to promote cooperation with the Governments of neighbouring States. For example, a memorandum of understanding, signed in October 1993 by UNDCP and China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand, had served as a framework for greater coordination and cooperation in drug control in south-east Asia. At a subregional ministerial meeting held at Beijing in May 1995, Cambodia and Viet Nam had also signed the memorandum of understanding, and a three-year action plan covering the areas of supply reduction, demand reduction and law enforcement had been endorsed. That meeting had also endorsed a project aimed at strengthening subregional cooperation in law enforcement and regulatory control of precursors.

21. Following a technical consultation involving India and Pakistan that had been held at Vienna in July 1994 under the auspices of UNDCP, the Governments of those two States had agreed to meet at regular intervals at the policy and operational levels to review and determine common approaches on drug-related problems affecting their common borders, such as the movement of precursors and trafficking in heroin and other drugs, as well as to establish systems for the regular and systematic exchange of operational information. At their last meeting, held in April 1995, the two Governments had agreed to undertake controlled deliveries.

22. Under the auspices of UNDCP, Thailand had implemented a subregional project on drug abuse control. The project had been designed to reduce illicit drug trafficking, to eliminate opium poppy cultivation through economic and social development, and to reduce illicit drug demand in the border areas between Myanmar and Thailand.

23. The Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan had signed an agreement in 1994 to promote the exchange of information and to conduct joint training courses and patrolling.

24. In March 1995, Japan, which had been hosting anti-narcotics seminars for countries in south-east Asia for more than 30 years, had hosted the first Asian drug enforcement conference. The conference had discussed the situation in the region with regard to heroin, methamphetamine, cannabis and money-laundering.

25. Among the member States of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), information had been exchanged through the drug offence monitoring desk and sometimes directly between the member States concerned. The convention on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances developed by SAARC had entered into force in September 1993. It was expected to supplement the international drug control treaties and to promote regional cooperation in drug law enforcement and demand reduction.

26. A number of Governments in South Asia cooperating with one another in the field of drug control and in other related matters reported working closely with the Governments of various States outside the region. In addition to Canada and the United States of America, member States of the European Union, in particular France, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, continued to be involved in law enforcement training, financial investigations, the gathering and sharing of information and controlled delivery operations.

27. Some representatives stated that as most of the heroin in the worldwide illicit traffic originated in south-west and south-east Asia, the importance of regional cooperation could not be overemphasized. Stationing drug liaison officers overseas was one way to facilitate the exchange of information and to enhance intergovernmental cooperation at the operational level. Such officers also provided technical advice, training and equipment.

28. Several representatives drew attention to the continued increase in drug trafficking in their countries involving persons from western Africa, and stressed the need for international cooperation in dealing with that problem.

29. A number of representatives stated that because the practice of money-laundering was a new phenomenon in their countries, there was no appropriate national legislation to counter it. Assistance in developing such legislation would be sought from UNDCP. States that had not yet become parties to the 1988 Convention had taken steps to implement its provisions relating to money-laundering.

30. One negative side-effect of the broad democratic reforms taking place in the Russian Federation had been the drastic increase in drug-related crimes. Considerable work was being done in order to upgrade national anti-drug legislation, bringing it more into line with the international drug control treaties. Some decisive measures were being implemented in strengthening law enforcement bodies and their personnel. Intergovernmental agreements on cooperation between the Russian Federation and many other States, including China, India and member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), were in force. Consultations were under way with Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia and other States with the aim of achieving similar cooperation agreements. An agreement on cooperation against illicit trafficking, signed by the ministries of the interior of 13 CIS member States, had served as a legal basis for practical cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking. Pursuant to that agreement, the Russian Federation had undertaken to establish a unified automated information system and a central collection point for samples of narcotic drugs. In addition, the Russian Federation would provide assistance to CIS member States in the training of personnel and in other related areas.

31. Similarly, the representative of Azerbaijan expressed concern over the significant increase in drug smuggling in his country following its independence. The broadening of economic cooperation with other countries had created opportunities for foreign and local criminal groups to engage in illicit drug trafficking, financial fraud and money-laundering. International drug-trafficking syndicates, taking advantage of the current geopolitical situation in south-west Asia, were turning Azerbaijan into a transit State, creating new drug-trafficking routes that led from the Golden Crescent through Azerbaijan to other CIS member States and western Europe.

32. Many representatives recounted examples of successful cases involving cooperative efforts by Governments and regional and international organizations.

33. The representative of Australia provided an example of an obstacle to cooperation. He described a recent majority decision by the High Court of Australia which had ruled against the use of controlled delivery. The Government had confirmed its commitment to the use of controlled delivery by introducing legislation that was expected to be enacted by the end of 1995. It was hoped that Australia would then be able to resume using the technique of controlled delivery. In the interim, Australia would continue to participate as fully as possible in cases involving the use of that technique, within the confines of the High Court decision.

34. The observer for WCO described the system of information exchange of the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific. The customs administrations of 21 countries, extending from the Islamic Republic of Iran to New Zealand, cooperated in the system. The information exchanged was analysed and circulated by RILO to customs and drug law enforcement agencies throughout the region.

35. The observer for ICPO/Interpol stated that his organization would continue to modernize its telecommunication programme, which provided worldwide links among its members, including those in Asia and the Pacific. ICPO/Interpol also provided accessible database information relating to drug seizures and precursors and an index of identified drug traffickers. In addition, it circulated throughout the world notices of wanted drug traffickers, the *Weekly Intelligence Message*, a compendium of ICPO/Interpol national central bureau addresses and *Quarterly Enforcement Statistics (QUEST)*. Furthermore, it organized international conferences on illicit trafficking in heroin, cannabis, cocaine and psychotropic substances, in which participants from the region were included.

36. The observer for the Commonwealth Secretariat referred to workshops held at Colombo and Port-Vila, Vanuatu, in 1995 that had discussed, *inter alia*, the establishment of a network of agreements between financial supervisors and law enforcement officials in Commonwealth countries aimed at facilitating the monitoring of suspicious transactions. The Commonwealth Secretariat would continue to develop city-based epidemiological networks for monitoring drug abuse and other trends in Asia and, in the area of drug demand reduction, to focus on building partnerships at the community level. Law enforcement agencies in the region had made a valuable contribution to both programmes.

37. The observer for the Colombo Plan Bureau stated that in its drug advisory programme, his organization would continue to give priority to the development of human resources in its member States, in both supply reduction and demand reduction. Because donor countries were reluctant to fund supply reduction projects within the framework of the drug advisory programme, only one project could be carried out in that area, namely the training of trainers in intelligence management, in which six member States of SAARC had participated. A manual to assist law enforcement officers in carrying out such training had been produced and circulated not only to participating States, but also to all member States of the Colombo Plan Bureau.

38. The observer for the South Pacific Forum stated that the Forum Secretariat would continue to assist law enforcement agencies in the south Pacific in developing and maintaining law enforcement cooperation, monitored by the regional security committee of the Forum. By organizing or participating in the annual meetings of the Customs Heads of Administration Regional Meeting and the South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference, the Forum Secretariat was able to monitor the human resource development and technical assistance needs of law enforcement agencies. The Forum Secretariat also helped to improve national legislation and ensure conformity of such legislation with the international drug control treaties throughout the subregion.

C. Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean

39. The drugs problem was spreading across borders and regions, drug-related crime and violence were on the rise, drug-related money-laundering was increasing, the influence of powerful drug cartels was growing, and in some countries the social and economic fabric of society was being undermined. Against that background, all representatives emphasized that joint action based on regional, subregional, and international cooperation was essential in order to combat the drugs problem.

40. Some representatives reported the efforts of their Governments to make law enforcement more effective, to eradicate the production of drugs, detect and destroy illicit crops and clandestine laboratories, implement alternative development programmes, monitor the movement of precursors and chemicals, improve intelligence-gathering mechanisms, and enact or amend existing legislation. Some representatives also reported efforts to reduce the demand for illicit drugs, such as initiating preventive campaigns and education programmes.

41. Most of those efforts were carried out with the cooperation of neighbouring countries, especially in the areas of training and the exchange of information, including information on trafficking of arms and

explosives. Other areas in which cooperation was effective included monitoring the movement of precursors, tracking air and maritime routes, coordinating interdiction activities within different jurisdictions, posting liaison officers abroad and holding regional meetings of law enforcement agencies.

42. Governments in the region had also concluded bilateral or multilateral agreements and signed memoranda of understanding with their neighbours to facilitate joint anti-narcotic actions. Joint commissions were established in many cases to make recommendations to Governments for action to achieve the objectives of the agreements.

43. Governments in the region had organized and participated in major conferences, such as the Summit of the Americas held at Miami in December 1994 and the International Drug Enforcement Conference held at Santo Domingo in April 1995. In addition, they continued to participate actively in meetings organized by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States and by the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force. They also attended training workshops, seminars and lectures sponsored by UNDCP, CICAD and others, whose objective was to provide the participants with practical and systematic skills training, intended to increase the effectiveness of drug control work and to facilitate cooperation among organizations participating in drug control in the region.

44. Several representatives cited projects sponsored by and agreements signed with UNDCP, either to assist their Governments in dealing with the drugs problem internally, or to promote cooperation with their neighbouring countries. Most recent cases of such collaboration included the agreement signed in May 1995 between the Government of Jamaica and UNDCP for the establishment in Jamaica of a Caribbean Regional Drug Training Centre, law enforcement training programmes under the Memorandum of Understanding on Subregional Drug Control linking Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru, and several other regional and national initiatives.

45. Several representatives reported that new structures had been set up to strengthen the office of the Attorney-General in their respective States to investigate and take action against criminal organizations, while others reported the adoption of measures to make judicial cooperation more flexible and transparent, particularly with regard to extradition and mutual assistance. One representative proposed that attorneys-general should share in the benefits of attending regional meetings to enhance cooperation in the judicial field. Many representatives emphasized the importance of ensuring that cooperation between countries respected national sovereignty.

46. Several representatives pointed out that had it not been for the assistance of countries with greater potential, the struggle against drugs by small countries would have been undermined by the scarcity of resources. In that connection, many representatives indicated that their Governments had received support and assistance from countries such as Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America, as well as from the European Union.

47. Some representatives drew attention to the need to improve communications not only between countries in the region, but also between those countries and others further afield which shared the same problems, so as to adopt timely operational measures. The exchange of information and the provision of shared access to databases, particularly in financial investigations, were most useful in taking effective action against money-laundering.

48. Several representatives recognized the usefulness of the practice of controlled delivery. One representative called on all countries to ensure that their national laws permitted the use of controlled deliveries.

49. One representative pointed out that the law enforcement agencies in some countries engaged in international cooperation, while domestic cooperation between those agencies was lacking. Competition and

protection of spheres of influence could only frustrate efforts to tackle the drugs problem. He also pointed out that no single agency could deal with the problem alone, and that only close collaboration among competent national agencies could bring results.

50. The representative of Mexico informed the meeting that following the conclusion of the Fifth Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexico had developed a methodology for compiling statistical information on drug trafficking. The information had been reproduced in a yearbook to be distributed to all countries in the region. His Government requested comments on the publication, particularly on the validity of the statistics, in order to have clear guidelines for continuing such work as a contribution to HONLEA meetings.

51. The representative of Cuba reiterated the commitment of his Government to fight against the drugs problem and to cooperate with all States in that struggle. In that connection, he referred to a number of operations undertaken jointly with major neighbouring States.

52. A number of representatives emphasized the importance of building up and enhancing the political will to cooperate. Effective cooperation in tackling the drugs problem should be a matter which transcended differences between nations.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT PREVIOUS MEETINGS

53. In accordance with established practice, the participants in the meetings of the subsidiary bodies had been invited to complete and return to UNDCP questionnaires concerning action taken by their Governments to implement the recommendations adopted at the previous meetings. As had often been the case in the past, only a small number of Governments had responded to the questionnaire. The low response rate might be due to the fact that the time-lag between the adoption of the recommendations and their implementation was too limited to permit Governments to commence implementation and to report thereon by answering the questionnaire. Mindful of the difficulty thus faced by Governments, and in order to ensure that in future they should have sufficient time to take action on the recommendations and to report on such action, HONLEA, Africa, and HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, decided that the status of implementation would henceforth be examined not one year but two years after the adoption of the recommendations.

54. Having adopted the new cycle which would require the implementation of recommendations adopted in 1995 to be examined only in 1997, HONLEA, Africa, and HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, also decided to place on their provisional agendas for 1996 an additional ad hoc item which could give rise to one or two presentations of specialized information, followed by a discussion or question-and-answer period (see chapter V below).

55. In the case of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, the question of examining the implementation of recommendations at two-year intervals was not raised. However, as it would be desirable for all the subsidiary bodies to follow the same approach when carrying out their work, the Commission might wish to recommend to HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, the adoption of the same cycle with regard to the review of implementation of recommendations, and to modify the provisional agenda of its Eighth Meeting accordingly.

V. ORGANIZATION OF FUTURE MEETINGS

56. As a result of the new time cycle for the examination of the implementation of recommendations adopted at the previous meetings of HONLEA, Africa, and HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (see para-

graphs 53-55 above), a new item was added to the provisional agenda of the Ninth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa (see paragraph 58, item 4, below) and of the Twenty-first Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (see paragraph 59, item 6, below). In that context, the Commission might wish to identify a topic to recommend to the Eighth Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, for inclusion in its provisional agenda.

57. The provisional agendas for the three HONLEA meetings in 1996 are reproduced below. The attention of the Commission is particularly drawn to the topics selected by each region for consideration by working groups.

58. The Ninth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, is scheduled to be held at Cairo from 16 to 20 June 1996. The provisional agenda is as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.

4. Practical measures to further financial and assets investigation and to counter money-laundering.

5. Consideration of topics by working groups:

   (a) Practical measures to achieve coordination and improve liaison between law enforcement agencies of different States;

   (b) Organization of the gathering of intelligence data at entry and exit control points;

   (c) Identification and prevention of corruption within drug law enforcement agencies;

   (d) Control of postal and courier parcels.

6. Organization of the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa.

7. Other business.

8. Adoption of the report.

59. The Twenty-first Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, is scheduled to be held at Manila from 4 to 8 November 1996. The provisional agenda is as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.

4. Illicit traffic in heroin.

5. Consideration of topics by working groups:

   (a) Illicit manufacture and distribution of stimulants;

(b) Drug courier profiling, including measures to counter the activities of such couriers;

(c) Practical measures to facilitate controlled delivery.

6. Information exchange:

(a) Current techniques used for money-laundering;

(b) Latest technology in the detection of drugs.

7. Organization of the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

8. Other business.

9. Adoption of the report.

60. The Eighth Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, is scheduled to be held at Caracas at a date to be determined. The provisional agenda is as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation, including the review of progress made and barriers encountered in implementing article 17 of the 1988 Convention.

4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Seventh Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, by States of the region.

5. Consideration of topics by working groups:

(a) Designer drugs;

(b) Analysis of the organizational structure of drug-trafficking organizations, including communications used between traffickers;

(c) Controlled delivery, including the handling of informants and undercover operations.

6. Organization of the Ninth Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean.

7. Other business.

8. Adoption of the report.

Notes

[1]*Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).